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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1994
 CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM**



35

KING- SUSPECT (TOPS 7)

MEXICO CITY (AP)-MEXICAN AUTHORITIES QUESTIONED TODAY A U.S. CITIZEN THEY SAID RESEMBLES THE MAN WANTAD ON A CHARGE OF SLAYING OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., THEN RELEASED HIM WITHOUT PRESSING ANY CHARGES.

DANIEL DAVID KENNEDY OF BALTIMORE, WHO SAID HE WAS ON A WALKING TOUR OF THE STATE OF SONORA, DENIED ANY CONNECTION WITH KING'S DEATH. AN FBI AGENT, IDENTIFIED ONLY AS MR. SMITH, SAID THERE WAS NO RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN KENNEDY AND THE SUSPECT, JAMES EARLY RAY, ACCORDING TO POLICE IN THE CITY OF HERMOSILLO. LT. ROBERTO FLETCHER OF THE JUDICIAL POLICE IN CABORCA, SONORA, HAD TAKEN KENNEDY INTO CUSTODY FROM A CABORCA HOTEL. IN BALTIMORE, KENNEDY'S MOTHER, PEARL E. KENNEDY, USAID, "THERE IS JUST NO CONNECTION. HE DOESN'T EVEN LOOK LIKE HIM RAY."

CZ1106AES 4/25

Comment:

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These comments represent the initial and tentative reaction of the Office of Current Intelligence to the attached item from the news services.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXAMINER

Vol. 1, No. 34

April 25-27, 1968



Examiner staff photo by Tony Evans

In the swim

see page 19

Saving money

see page 13

Galt killed?

The FBI is checking out the possibility that Eric Starvo Galt is dead, sources in Birmingham told the Examiner today.

Galt, charged with a conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Dr. Martin Luther King, may have been killed by those who hired him for the King assassination, the sources said.

The Examiner learned that the FBI in Birmingham was told the assassination conspiracy involved at least four persons from New Orleans and Memphis.

The sources told the FBI that Galt was killed before he was paid the \$5,000 promised for the shooting of Dr. King.

FBI officials in Washington refused to comment, other than to say it still has no information as to Galt's whereabouts. The Examiner has learned that more manpower is being turned loose on the Galt manhunt since a national release of photographs has failed to locate him.

The Birmingham sources have named names for the FBI, but the bureau is having a difficult time tying those named directly to the King murder. However, the sources did not tell FBI agents who informed them of Galt's death.

It is expected the FBI will be able to decide by this weekend whether to charge one source with conspiracy in connection with the King crime, or to write him off as a reward-seeker.

In its latest bulletins, the FBI has made no mention of James Earl Ray, a 40-year-old escapee from a Missouri prison. The bureau has identified Ray as Galt's real identity, and still maintains it has no doubts that the two persons are the same.

...

Fake police radio reports immediately after the King shooting have apparently convinced the FBI that a conspiracy was behind the murder. The radio reported a chase through one portion of Memphis, while the killer was escaping in the other direction.

Other steps pointing to a conspiracy include Galt's total disappearance after the crime, the confusion as to his description, and the fact that the killer knew where King was staying and was able to plot the crime so quickly. King usually stayed at another Memphis motel.

Galt-Ray has also been known to use aliases of Harvey Lowmyer and Willard. Persons who he knew in Angeles this winter say he was a racist, have connected him with a Wallace car headquarters in Hollywood.

The FBI is also still attempting to tie the loose ends of the Galt-Ray discrepancy. Slight descriptive differences, classification of Ray as a non-drinker, Galt as fancying beer and vodka, and statement that Galt was taking dance lessons while Ray was supposedly in prison have been described as minor differences overlooked in the haste of getting a release ready on Galt's description.

Ray is 40, stands 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 175 pounds, has blue eyes, brown hair. There is a small scar in middle of his forehead and another on palm of his right hand.

An FBI press release says Ray has a nervous habit of pulling at his left ear, which sticks out further from his head than the right ear.

They warn that he must be considered armed and dangerous, as should any person connected with the crime.



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25 APR 1968



Mr. Allen

Allen-Scott Report

Militants May Fire Capitol

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
and PAUL SCOTT

Congressional authorities are on the alert for a possible attempt to set fire to the Capitol and its surrounding complex of office buildings.

Dozens of militant Negroes and anti-war protesters with known Communist ties have been systematically infiltrating Washington in small groups for several weeks.

U. S. security officials believe they are gathering here for the "second round" of attacks to destroy and displace the nation's capital and its key government functions.

Several of these militants, including a 25-year-old light-skinned Negro from Detroit, are known to be experts in making fire-bombs or to have served as "pyromaniacs" for fires set during last summer's big city riots.

Their convergence on Washington.

Their convergence on Washington, along with several persons "dangerous persons," is causing growing concern among those assigned to guard the safety of government officials and members of Congress.

The ominous threat that the Capitol might be fired first came while smoke billowed over Washington during the April 4 burning and looting following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

At one crucial point during this planned violence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation alerted Speaker John McCormack, D-Mass., that a group of black militants had loaded a panel truck with gasoline and was headed for the Capitol.

As outlined to federal authorities by an FBI informant, the militants' bold plan called for the driver to run the truck into the underground parking area of one of the congressional office buildings and then ignite it.

The informant stated, was to be a diversionary maneuver to draw away police and federal troops guarding the Capitol building. Then other teams of hard-core militants were prepared to rush the Capitol from several directions after arriving on the scene by high-speed automobiles.

However, the blitz attack was never carried out.

At the last minute the militants called it off, after learning that the Capitol grounds had been reinforced with extra police and federal troops. For the first time since the Civil War, troops were actually stationed inside the Capitol. This show of force was too much for the militants.

According to congressional sources, Capitol police could make no move to arrest the militants in the gasoline-loaded panel truck since it did not come with a title where they had jurisdiction.

Although the House Republican leadership is one of the fiercest opponents of the Capitol, these lawmakers say they expect no action from Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Post statements by the government's chief prosecutor, say again, clearly indicate that he has little stomach for prosecuting law violators among the black militants.

Only a rising tide of protest in the White House by the average man on the street, they claim, can force Clark to act.

New warnings that assaults will be made to put the torch to the Capitol are now being carefully studied by Congressional leaders and their security officials. The critical period, they say, will be from late April through August, when Congress will convene for the national political conventions.

Despite the burning and looting in Washington early this month, when more than 80 fires were set in the city, not a single window was broken or other damage inflicted on the Capitol or the billion dollar complex of buildings.

James M. Powell, chief of the Capitol police, credits this impressive security record to the firmness which Speaker McCormack permitted him and his men to use.

Under plans approved by McCormack no person was allowed to enter the Capitol grounds without an official pass and all looters traveling on nearby streets were stopped and held for District of Columbia police.

For instance, during a one-hour period on April 4 more than 25 cases of liquor were taken from looters by Capitol police and turned over to city police, who at the time were under instructions not to arrest looters. These orders were changed when people around the country, watching the looting on TV, began to bombard the White House with thousands of telephone calls and wires.

From The Underground — One disturbing information uncovered by the Secret Service last week was a schedule of events published in one of the underground papers now being used to alert revolutionaries in the U. S.

Sandwiched between a report of a meeting with a black student rally in the city, the announcement read:

"Thursday, April 25: Rise break out in 50 major American cities; 100,000 people on the streets; 25 governors assassinated; all students go on strike; anti-war demonstrators take control of Pentagon. President Johnson moves to Hawaii."

LOS ANGELES FREE PRESS
19 April, 1968

MARK LANE ASKS: IS BOBBY SILENT BECAUSE



MARK LANE

For more than four years since the death of President Kennedy I have declined to make public an analysis of the strange conduct of Robert Kennedy vis-a-vis the assassination and its aftermath. Although I have met with Robert Kennedy in the past, and worked with him for the election of his brother. In 1960, my reluctance to discuss his odd behavior has had little to do with any personal feeling toward him or previous contact with him. The death of a brother may be a deeply moving experience — one which leaves scars that strangers or near stranger best not disturb. So long as Robert Kennedy was but one of

a hundred senators, and but one of a thousand other officials who remained silent about the fraudulent governmental explanation of the event, it might appear that the reason for singling him out for special disdain or condemnation might be his familial relationship with the deceased.

During much of this period Robert Kennedy has permitted his name to be used in support of some rather unreal conclusions. This was accomplished first by his silence, and when that proved to be insufficient, by his self-proclaimed ignorance coupled with his public acceptance of the Warren Report.

For some years I have lectured

about the assassination at universities in the United States and Europe. Following each of those more than two hundred lectures was a question period, and I think it safe, therefore, to assert that I have some knowledge of the questions that occur. The trend established by the questions can, in fact, be closely mapped. During the first year following the murder, the leading question, always asked, sometimes asked more than once in variable forms was: "How about Earl Warren's integrity? Certainly a man of that integrity could not, would not, sign his name to a document. . . . I am sorry to have to report that questions designed to offer Mr. Warren's integrity as a positive factor have not been raised for the last two to three years.

HIS BROTHER?

Taking its place has been the refrain, "Certainly Robert Kennedy, with all his money. . . ." as if, I imagine, survivors in a lower income group might be less concerned with the cause of death. The refrain goes on, "He WAS the Attorney General at the time. He is said to be, although I do not know this as a fact, somewhat ruthless." It is marvelous to observe the line being drawn rather than offend one in power or even one who might one day be: — and even he accepts the Warren Report."

Yet, in the face of these temptations put before me with evil regularity I have refused to offer an analysis of Robert's role. I reasoned that while the questioners isolated Robert Kennedy from other corrupt persons in public office, my answer might well be published without the

Continued

question that prompted it and thus give the appearance that I, not the questioner, made the selection.

Robert Kennedy now wishes to be the Democratic candidate for the presidency. His position on all public matters is now relevant. It is beyond dispute that the foreign policy matter of greatest relevance is the war in Vietnam. In my judgment the domestic question of greatest relevance, and one closely related to the escalation of the conflict in Vietnam, is the assassination of John F. Kennedy and that which has happened to us since that event. Could there have been a coup d'état? Was there a lone assassin? There is evidence that rejects the latter proposition and, unhappily, much to cause a consideration of the former. Now an analysis of Robert Kennedy's role regarding the evidence related to the death of John F. Kennedy is relevant; is, in my judgment, required.

As it may have been unfair in the past to focus upon Robert

Kennedy and the assassination because he was the brother of the murdered president, and this has been done in defense of the Report by President Johnson and his associates, it would be unfair now to exempt him from criticism due to that relationship. I thoroughly respect the right of the members of the family to remain silent and to treat the matter as a family affair. Yet the man who died was our brother, and Robert Kennedy, who aspires to that office, must now answer relevant questions about that matter high on the American agenda of unfinished business, or forfeit the support of thinking and critical citizens.

RFK'S THREE PHASES

During the past four and one half years, Robert Kennedy has moved through three stages in regard to his public position on the assassination. The public pronouncements may not be said to be intrinsically developmental, merely different, although an examination of each reveals both a single theme—the desire for maintaining silence—and a tortured, almost irrational logic, that makes sense, if at all, only when viewed through a prism of political expediency. Indeed, Robert Kennedy has moved from absolute silence to total endorsement of the Warren Report, without ever passing through knowledge.

PHASE ONE

Phase one began as soon as he was informed of the death of the President. Although he was Attorney-General at the time, he took no official interest in the case. He examined none of the evidence presented to the Warren Commission. He neither appeared before the Commission nor gave testimony before any of the Commission's counsel. It appears that his one official contact with the Commission took place on Friday, June 5, 1964, when, for ten minutes he sat in silence alongside Jacqueline Kennedy at her home as she offered her very brief testimony to Earl Warren. It was said by William Manchester, concededly a rather poor source for factual data, that the Commission sought and failed to obtain Robert Kennedy's approval prior to publication. During that period, and for some time following the publication of the Warren Report in September, 1964, Kennedy refused to comment upon it, or even its central conclusion—that Lee Oswald was the lone assassin. Thus as the months passed Robert Kennedy remained silent, neither challenging nor confirming the official version. According to Drew Pearson, certainly one of America's most enterprising journalists, McGeorge Bundy, then a top White House aide, confided that he was "worried about Bobby" during that period and that he had "virtually to drag Bobby" into President Johnson's first cabinet meeting.

PHASE TWO

The second stage commenced just as the political pundits agreed that Robert was obviously wooing Lyndon Johnson so that he, Robert, might be the Vice Presidential nominee in 1964. For the first time Kennedy spoke about the Warren Report. He was asked about it while on a tour of Poland, and by—is it not often the case when it is a relevant but irre-

levant inquiry—a student, Kennedy replied that he had not read the Warren Report, that he was not familiar with any of the evidence but that he accepted the Commission's conclusions. The odd combination—a confession of ignorance of the facts and the assertion of a commitment to the conclusions—appears to contravene principles of thought. However, when Sen. Edward Kennedy made almost the identical statement later and Robert followed that with a domestic repetition of his Polish performance, one could detect an emerging pattern. Three such statements, constituting the entirety of the Kennedy family position on the question could hardly be taken as three successive slips. The suggestion

that it was a well planned program to prove that the Kennedys were not intellectuals was quickly rejected by the analysts leaving, or so it seemed then, and still seems now, but one explanation. Robert Kennedy had entered politics as a candidate and his entrance fee into Lyndon Johnson's Democratic Party was public homage to the Warren Report, which after all had merely falsely stated the reasons for, and manner of, his brother's death.

Yet, reasoned Robert, according to the analysis—I will keep my options open, I will maintain flexibility and adequate ground within which to maneuver by coupling my weak and rare endorsement with the statement that I have not read the Report, I have not seen the evidence. Therefore, should it be appropriate, or imperative, to state on some future occasion that the Report is wrong, I may do so by explaining that I have overcome my grief, read the evidence, and astonished by what I have read, must now reject it.

With young people and others mobbing Bobby everywhere these days and with Lyndon Johnson unable to gather a few supporters anywhere except on an Army base or at a war plant it may be difficult to conjure up the very different scene four years ago, Johnson, draped in the ill-fitting, but for the populace, adequate, Kennedy mantle, was the hero who would see to it, as a liberal, that things in Vietnam did not get out of hand. Goldwater was then the menace, just as today Johnson is, Kennedy is now the hope, as was Johnson then.

Rejected as the Vice Presidential nominee by the new president who explained to a speech writer late one night, "I would be afraid to have that little son of a bitch on the ticket. Why I think that there are times when he believes I killed his brother," Kennedy sought the nomination of the party for the United States Senate from New York. Almost certainly, Johnson, then in control of the

Continued

Democratic Party, could have denied the nomination to Kennedy. Kennedy had made it clear to his supporters that he would not fight for it, for without Johnson's blessing he would have had no chance at the New York State convention. Kennedy on the other hand was not weaponless. He and his family, which due to his father's illness and brother's death, took leadership from him, had almost total control of the most emotion-packed political issue of the century. The reasons behind John Kennedy's murder and proof of the cynical manipulation of the truth by the Commission appointed by Lyndon Johnson. For Robert Kennedy held the autopsy photographs and X-rays, which, even without reference to any other evidence provide proof that the shots originated from two or more sources. Even had he not possessed the evidence the possibility that he might express doubt about the Report's validity during an election year was a sufficiently explosive commodity. Johnson and Kennedy compromised, Johnson yielded and sent word to New York that he did not oppose the nomination of Kennedy and thus opened the door to the Senate for him. Robert promised repeatedly and publicly not to run for the presidency in 1968, paid lip service to the Report, suppressed the essential evidence and prepared to enter the Senate.

But the campaign was difficult. Charged with being a carpetbagger merely because he did not live in the state, and a supporter of Joe McCarthy, in that order, which gives one some insight into political priorities, he ran poorly. Yet Lyndon Johnson's popularity saved him; although he trailed a million votes behind Johnson he did manage to get more votes than his unexciting opponent.

The campaign was rendered no more easy by questions about the Warren Report put to him by students. At Columbia University, Kennedy wiped an imagined tear from his eye and said that he could not talk about the subject. It was, of course, just a little less than a year from the murder and a sympathetic public understood his reluctance, or thought they did. The more astute (or is cynical the word?) noted that while he was unable to talk about John during the campaign he was not reluctant to take John John for a well publicized walk or two in Manhattan.

THE MAKING OF A BOOK
Before entering phase three,

Sen. Robert Kennedy flirted with, and then aborted, without ever even consummating, what might be characterized as public position two and one half. Concerned that Johnson's enmity might well prevent him from eventually ascending to his rightful position in the White House he commissioned a book that was to "tell the truth" about the assassination, as Jacqueline Kennedy put it, on behalf of both of them. Again we encounter confused phraseology, flowing perhaps from confusion of thought about previously expressed public and private opinions of the Warren Report. For if the Report had already been endorsed sans reading why the need for another work to tell the truth?

First a genuine author was sought and found. But he was appalled at the conditions of employment. The brother and widow would commission the book, secure a publisher, and make the "facts" known to the author. In return, the author must agree, in advance, that the work could not be published before 1968 at the earliest, and, in fact, not published at all if Jacqueline and Robert Kennedy subsequently decided to suppress it.

Since it was difficult to find a self-respecting author who would accept such terms it was decided to commission William Manchester who had previously written a fawning biography of John F. Kennedy referred to by a major newspaper as an "adoring" work.

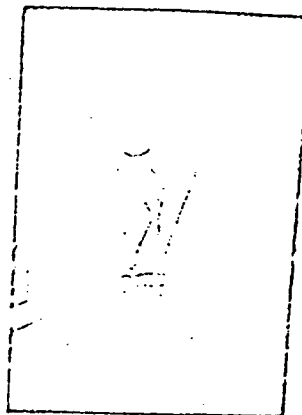
Mrs. Kennedy confided in Manchester. In due course the book, a diatribe against Johnson which contained dark hints about his role in the tragedy, was completed. Johnson fumed. The Wall Street Journal reported that the Kennedy family was seriously concerned about his great anger over the book. The moment seemed quite right for another bargain.

It is said that Johnson, upon further consideration, agreed to withdraw any stated objection to Kennedy's political career, who in return agreed that the book would not be published. A contract had been entered into between the Kennedys and Manchester which stipulated that most of the proceeds from the hard cover edition would be given to a suitable Kennedy fund. Thus Manchester's financial potential appeared to be severely limited and should the book then be banned, the Kennedys could quite easily compensate Manchester for the loss of his limited profits. However, overlooked, by Kennedy, not by Man-

chester, were the American magazine serial rights for the well publicized book, foreign serial rights both newspaper and magazine, a Book of the Month Club contract and paperback rights as well. Kennedy had failed to make adequate provisions in the contract for the substantial peripheral rights. Before Robert decided to send his sister-in-law into court to ban the book, and to pretend that it was really her idea, Manchester had sold the magazine rights in America for well over half a million dollars. Manchester decided that as a matter of principle it would be necessary for him to violate the explicit terms of his contract and proceed with publication. The court action that ensued is a matter of record as are the polls that revealed Kennedy's substantial, and at the time it was feared, permanent loss of popularity. Such is the nature of the American beast that the suppression of the vital evidence and allegiance to a false report harmed him not at all while his desire to have an employee live up to his contract was almost fatal to his ambitions.

Harsh words were exchanged during the newspaper and legal battle and Manchester, it seems, maintained that portion of his equilibrium that he did maintain by rushing home each night to stick pins into Bobby's image. Except that it was his pen point. In the rewriting Johnson became less the villain, no longer the suspect and the Kennedys, save, of course, for the deceased President, fared far worse than they previously had.

Continued on page 24



MARK LANE

Continued

Although he may have been on sound legal ground, Robert finally yielded. With one eye on the Gallup poll, the other straining over the Harris poll, there was little attention left for the law journal. Thus what had been contemplated as the third stage never did surface, for the book became a different document from the one which had been commissioned and different as well from the one that had originally been written. It was so different that Manchester's publishers were compelled to acknowledge that the Kennedys neither authorized nor stood behind the book. Mrs. Kennedy went further in stating that the Manchester book was "inaccurate."

PHASE THREE

Therefore, Kennedy's reluctance to further comment upon the subject was not inexplicable. Nevertheless he was dragged, kicking and screaming all the way, into stage three. This was of course accomplished by a student. Adults have a well-developed awareness of the need to ask trivial questions. Robert Kennedy has appeared on numerous television programs yet the chances are you never heard of an interviewer ask him about the suppressed evidence in the National Archives. More questions have been directed to him about his hair style. Probably even Joe Pyne would not be unsophisticated enough to inquire of him regarding the details of the Warren Report. However, the Kennedy organization leaves very little to chance. When Sen. Kennedy is invited to appear on a television interview program, my source here being two different producers of different television programs, his office requires an advance agreement that no question directly or indirectly related to the Warren Commission Report, Jim Garrison's investigation, or my book will be asked. If the program operates on a two-way format with viewers calling in with questions, then it must be agreed that all calls will be screened, a task often undertaken by the producer or an assistant producer, and no one who is interested in the assassination be permitted to ask his question.

The success of Eugene McCarthy on the campus required Robert to make a college tour in an attempt to recapture his youthful admirers. But such a tour is not without disadvantage, for young men and women are often without the requisite maturity, that will no doubt come to them when, in the days ahead they enter the world of commerce and sensible compromise. Thus unarmed with experience and devoid of the practical approach of the media personnel, they may ask intelligent questions, and worse still, may be less than satisfied with less than a truthful or direct answer.

When speaking at San Fernando Valley State College, Sen. Kennedy received, according to the Associated Press, "a barrage of questions" on "whether if elected President he would open the United States Archives to reveal details of the death of his brother." The A.P. noted Kennedy's reaction. "Several times the senator, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, tried to ignore the questions from students, he became distressed as they persisted. Finally he said, 'Your manners overwhelm me.' But unconcerned with Robert's rules for etiquette, the students persisted. When the senator replied to one that the question 'does not interest me,' an obviously reply to an earnest inquiry, the student responded that it did interest him and that that was why he asked it and hoped for an answer. In the face of dedication for which his fixed television interviews provided little preparation he finally said, 'Go ahead, go ahead, ask your questions.' A student then asked, 'Will you open the Archives?' Kennedy answered, 'Nobody is more interested than I in knowing who is responsible for the death of President Kennedy.' Then he said that he 'would not reopen the Warren Report.' Presumably the latter statement meant that, if elected president, he would not appoint a new Commission, a campaign commitment upon which we can very likely rely. Whether he would declassify the evidence, the questions that was put to him, remained without reply. The former portion of his comment is intriguing, again I suggest, indicating a crassing over of the private opinion into the public arena. Why should Robert Kennedy be 'interested' in 'knowing who is responsible' for the assassination if he has known the identity of the lone culprit for more than four years?

Kennedy did make reference to the Archives, however. It was that statement that brought him to a new plateau in relation to the evidence. "I have seen everything that's there. I stand by the Warren Commission." No doubt it was clear to him that he could not defend, in an open encounter, the position that he had not seen the evidence but was willing to vouch for the validity of the Report. There were but two possibilities then available. Retreat from the endorsement or claim to have read the evidence and repeat the endorsement. He chose the latter course although it is quite clear that his statement is entirely false. To read "everything" in the Archives would require perhaps a year of constant study there, Rob-

ert has just not been missing that long. Indeed I find it difficult to contemplate a trip by Robert Kennedy into the public archives building that would escape press notice. I think it is far more likely that he has not been there at all rather than that he has been encamped, laboring there for months as he poured over the files.

And so it came to pass that Robert Kennedy who wishes to remain silent about the Report came full circle and offered that discredited document his full endorsement at a time when almost no one else was willing to do so. The question that remains is why so political an animal has taken so unpopular a position. Principle apparently does not enter into the decision for his original assertion was devoid of any logic and his final position is based upon an untrue assertion. Principle requires more honorable companions.

THE ASSASSINATION AND THE C.I.A.

More than a year ago, just after news of Garrison's investigation was made available, and just before it became firm media policy to attempt to discredit the investigation, Drew Pearson wrote what may be the most important story of his long career. It is not surprising, therefore, that the column has largely been ignored. Pearson asked, "Was JFK killed in a CIA backfire?" His article began with this sentence—"President Johnson is sitting on a political H-bomb—an unconfirmed report that he had questioned 'top officials' who agreed that a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro was 'considered' at the highest levels of the Central Intelligence Agency at the time that Bobby was riding herd on the agency." Pearson added that some officials agreed that the plan was "approved and implemented." According to Pearson, it is alleged that "three hired assassins were caught in Havana where a lone survivor is still supposed to be languishing in prison." It is, of course, well established that Pearson enjoys access to information inside the government at the highest level. Possible confirmation of that story comes from the FBI which stat-

Continued

es that an investigation by the "Bureau" has indicated that the allegations should be discounted. Among the facts which Pearson said can be "verified" are these:

"President Kennedy was so disillusioned with the CIA after the Bay of Pigs fiasco that he swore to friends he would like to 'split' the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds." He ordered a thorough investigation by a group headed by Gen. Maxwell Taylor. But the President's real watchdog was his brother Bobby, who ended up calling the shots at the CIA."

Pearson also stated that it can be "verified" that, "During this period, the CIA hatched a plot to knock off Castro. It would have been impossible for this to reach the high levels it did, say insiders, without being taken up with the younger Kennedy. Indeed, one source insists that Bobby, eager to avenge the Bay of Pigs fiasco, played a key role in the planning."

Pearson added that, "Some sources consider Robert Kennedy's behavior after the assassination to be significant. He seemed tormented, they say, by more than the natural grief over the murder of his brother." Pearson concluded that "some insiders think" that Robert Kennedy was "plagued by the terrible thought that he had helped put into motion forces that indirectly may have brought about his brother's martyrdom."

At the time of the Pearson column, Garrison's investigation was relatively new. While he had identified some of the men involved in planning the assassination, insufficient evidence was then available to constrain him to think the unthinkable—that an agency of the Federal government actually planned and carried out the assassination. Much more evidence is now available and Garrison is now convinced that the CIA organized the murder.

Last September, Garrison charged that Robert Kennedy had made, "very positive efforts to obstruct" his investigation. "It is quite apparent to me," Garrison said, "that for one reason or another he does not want the truth brought out. Perhaps he can explain better than I can why his political career is so important." He added, "I have to conclude that he feels the development of the truth about the assassination, catching the real assassins of Jack Kennedy, would interfere with his political career."

Quite recently a former CIA official told me that the "footprints of an intelligence operation are all over Dealey Plaza." The evidence, he said, conforms to the classic pattern of a CIA "executive action"—a euphemism that includes assassination. It has been suggested that an intelligence agency planning the murder

would be compelled to deal, during an early planning stage, with the necessity of "neutralizing" the actions of Robert Kennedy, who otherwise might be expected, quite naturally, to attempt to expose and prosecute the conspirators. It has been suggested that the CIA, intimately familiar with the details of Robert Kennedy's Castro assassination plan, utilized the aborted program to kill John Kennedy. My source

states that not only logic dictates that approach, but that the known facts, known to a severely limited number of participants, confirms that it happened exactly that way.

According to that information one of the men chosen by Robert Kennedy to participate in the Castro assassination was later employed by the CIA for the assassination that actually did take place in Dallas. Confronted with the obligation of pretending to accept a false account of the circumstances of his brother's death or publicly reveal that his own hand picked assassin, fired some of the shots, Kennedy chose the former course, according to the analysis.

Once having adopted that position he supported it with action. The former head of the anti-Hoffa squad, organized by Robert Kennedy for the personal persecution of a union leader, after successfully and shamefully having sent James Hoffa to jail, was dispatched to try to do the same thing to Jim Garrison. Walter Sheridan, Robert Kennedy's "investigator" while he was Attorney General became a "news investigator" for NBC-TV and in that capacity visited witnesses in New Orleans. He has since been indicted for attempted public bribery in connection with those visits. Sheridan's trial will provide information revealing how far he was willing to go in an effort to destroy Garrison's investigation and Garrison.

Garrison's reaction to all this is little short of phenomenal. "What else can Bobby do?" he asks when I express displeasure with his actions. "If they could kill his brother while he was President he knows that they can do the same thing to him should he tell what he knows when just a candidate." Garrison is more charitable in judgment than am I. Garrison too, had to make a choice about his political future and his personal safety before deciding whether to investigate the murder. His decision virtual-

ly ended any possibility of advancement should he fail to convict Clay Shaw. "It might be even more dangerous for me when he is convicted," Garrison recently said to me when we discussed this subject. To those who suggest that he expects to be the Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket he replies, "Do you really think that my actions have endeared me to the Democratic National Committee?" He knows that his life is in danger, as is, the recent murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., again reminds us, the life of any man who speaks out effectively in this country where assassination has become a potent political weapon. Garrison never even thought that he had a choice except to meet the obligations imposed by his office. Robert Kennedy made a different estimate. It is a measure of the time within which we live that the press has not raised a single question about the motives behind Kennedy's decision while it heaps abuse upon Garrison for imagined ulterior motives.

More than the future of two men is here at stake. Murder breeds murder. Organized criminal activity, officially excused, is an invitation to more. America developed three eloquent spokesmen in the last five years. Each, John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, has been assassinated during that time. Kennedy for turning toward peace. Those who feel that he turned too slowly in that direction should remember that it was not for the slowness but for the movement that he was killed. Malcolm X for having developed the understanding which turned him, for the first

time, into an effective and important leader. And Martin Luther King for reasons that it may still be too early to fully discern. Newsweek, it might be noted here, wrote just BEFORE Dr. King's assassination that "King's demise as a black icon would be a damaging and perhaps irreparable blow to hopes for peaceful social change in America."

One man who possessed enough knowledge to expose much of what And through it all Robert F. had taken place in Dallas was Kennedy, remains silent about the murdered while being protected facts, continues to suppress vital by 70 police officers in the base evidence, and pursues his politiment of the Dallas Police and cal career. Dr. King observed Courts Building. The man who just before his death, that a man did that deed, and who was there—unwilling to speak out, unwilling fore perhaps able to expose a part to die for what he believes, is in of what had gone before, died in any event, no longer alive. police custody, as he had pre- If unearned suffering is redicted that he would, after his demise as Dr. King said, then request to testify in Washington John F. Kennedy survives his about that which he knew was de- brother Robert, nied by Earl Warren.

Mr. Goodwin

File 3 Agassiz

Beaverly

Press Clips concerning
Agassiz made by M. L. Giff

81-0832732

2000

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

E-466,424

APR 8 1968

Virginia
Key



I CAN'T EVER remember a more frightening time: Chicago is occupied by 5,000 federal troops; 7,000 national guardsmen have our ghettoes locked in a ring of steel; Michigan Avenue is being patrolled by three-man units of police wearing riot helmets. And yet, Sunday—on the national day of mourning—white North Siders were riding their bicycles lazily through Lincoln Park, and in the building in which I live neighbors gave a gay, noisy party Saturday night.

When Martin Luther King said history was on the side of the Negro, he was speaking of the Russian peasants oppressed by the czars for centuries, the French oiled dry by the Bourbon, the Irish ground into such sub-human conditions by the British that it was a criminal offense for an Irish child to attend school.

It took centuries, but each of these groups finally overthrew its tormentors—and with horrible bloodshed. If those in power had understood the terrible needs of their people, they would have effected changes—because the final alternative was Armageddon.

When will we realize that we are approaching the end? The Negro ability to be patient is gone. We who are whites are going to have to say black IS beautiful—and mean it. Mean that black is beautiful in the house next door, in the school room with our children, in the desk beside us at work, at the dance with our daughters.

The alternative is life in armed cities, under continual wartime conditions, and finally—defeat. Martin Luther King was not wrong.



Johnson

● SOME SAD AND FUNNY observations, culled at random over the weekend: A woman who lives in a North Side high-rise, standing at her window all Friday night, watching the fires burn over the city. . . . A rumor sweeping far-left circles that Dr. King was assassinated by the CIA. . . . A white woman who lives in Interracial Kenwood—lives there as a matter of principle, and also because she enjoys her interracial neighbors—saying nervously over the phone: "We're fine. I just wish we had a fire extinguisher." . . . A bitter Negro snapping: "President Johnson is going half way around the world to make peace—and he can't get out of the White House front door without federal troops." . . . A foreign correspondent, home on leave in Chicago, taking her typewriter and heading into the bathroom, saying: "When I'm in a war zone, I've always found it's the safest place to work." . . . The toughest-minded white liberal lady I know, murmuring: "Frankly, I'm scared to death."

● MOST UNBELIEVABLE part of the weekend was hearing white people—many white people—say: "Ah, he was a troublemaker and a rabble rouser. He asked for it!"

● IN THE MOVIE, "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," a portrayal of interracial courtship, a Negro maid is asked by a white girl to "guess who's coming to dinner." The maid replies sarcastically: "Dr. Martin Luther King." The lines were cut from the award-winning film just prior to Thursday's last show at the Chicago Theater.

● FRIDAY NIGHT, in a furiously burning building at Pulaski and Madison, a dog was suddenly heard barking. At the sound, a Negro youth ran toward the building, yelling incoherently. He was grabbed and pulled to the ground by a fireman just as the building wall collapsed. . . . Bonwit's has converted one of its two Michigan Avenue windows in a memorial to Dr. King: Against a black background are displayed a huge portrait of the assassinated civil rights leader, a bouquet of white flowers, and a drape of purple velvet. The effect is Victorian and Lincolnian—and curiously moving. . . . A white man was driving through the South Side Saturday afternoon with his car lights on, as a tribute to Dr. King. He was stopped by a group of Negro youths and ordered to turn the lights off, because "that's only for soul brothers." . . . A University of Chicago professor, hearing that the Blackstone Rangers had kept Woodlawn free from looting and burning, remarked: "Then Alinsky was right!" (Saul Alinsky is the sociologist who founded such groups as the Back of the Yards Council and TWO—in which residents of a neighborhood form a civic self-help group, make decisions on their own, and improve their neighborhood without the aid of outsiders.)



Alinsky

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
POST-DISPATCH

E-556,722
S-572,593

APR 5 1968

McCarthy Terms Death Of Dr. King a Sacrifice

By RICHARD DUDMAN
A Staff Correspondent
Of the Post-Dispatch

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 —
Senator Eugene J. McCarthy
(D-Mn.), Minnesota, expressed
shock and grief last night over
the killing of the Rev. Dr. Mar-
tin Luther King.

"What has happened today
seems to give us some kind of
human symbol and sacrifice to
which we must respond," he
told 300 persons who attended
a \$5-a-plate dinner.

Shortly after learning of the
shooting of the Rev. Dr. King
in Memphis, McCarthy issued
his statement.

"The death of Martin Luther
King is a tragedy for all Amer-
icans. Not only have his people
lost a noble and great leader,
but all people, especially Amer-
icans, have lost a man of peace.
We can only grieve."

Wife Joins Mrs. King
Mrs. McCarthy flew today to
Atlanta to be with Mrs. King,
McCarthy said. The two women
know each other through an or-
ganization called Church Women
United.

McCarthy said he would not
go to Atlanta for the King funeral.
He said he would attend
a memorial service wherever
it happened to be at the time.

McCarthy referred only briefly
to the killing in a speech
on domestic affairs. He
received a standing ovation with an
attack against the Central Intel-
ligence Agency, the Federal Bu-
reau of Investigation and the
Selective Service System.

McCarthy's Attack Cheered
He listed the three agencies
as "institutions that I think
have gotten out of hand," and
the audience jumped to its feet
in cheer.

"Since this is a government
of men as well as a government
of laws, I plan to make some
use of the word 'alter' in asking
what changes he would make in
the government.

"The first is the Central Intel-
ligence Agency, the second is
the FBI, and the third is the
draft under Gen. (Lewis B.)
and cheered. There was addi-
tional applause when he said,
"And also the Department of
Defense and the Executive
Branch of the Government."

He was slightly more specific
earlier in an address to an over-
flow crowd of 12,000 students
in the University of California's
Greek Theater in Berkeley.

"There are three agencies of
government that need to be
somewhat altered," he said,
noting that a questioner had
changes."

McCarthy's attack was an un-
usual political act. Most politi-
cians avoid criticism of the CIA
and FBI. John F. Kennedy, be-
fore his inauguration as presi-
dent in 1961, saw fit to an-
nounce that he would keep the
then CIA director John McCone
and FBI director J. Edgar Hoo-
ver in office.

On Draft Objectors
McCarthy drew more ap-
plause by indorsing campus as-
sistance to draft resisters — al-
though he said he did not favor
encouraging draft resistance in
the first place — and readmis-
sion of students to colleges and
universities after serving sen-
tences for draft evasion.

At a press conference, he ad-
vocated a "sort of amnesty"
for young American men who
have fled to Canada to avoid
the draft. He said he would
make them eligible for "select-
ive objection" to war under an
amended draft system that
would permit alternate service

for those who honestly objected
to a particular war.

win, a speech writer in the Ken-
nedy and Johnson adminis-
trations, was still on his campaign
staff, McCarthy said that Good-
win would remain with him as

8 APR 1968

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Mystery Call Spurs Carmichael to Take Leadership in Mourning for Dr. King

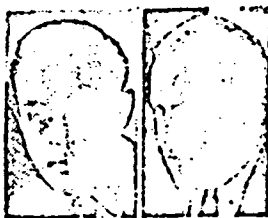
WHEN THE NUMBING news came on Thursday night of the brutal assassination of Martin Luther King, the usually decisive Stokely Carmichael was in a momentary state of confusion and inaction—until he received a mysterious telephone call from an unknown source.

After that conversation, Carmichael was his old self. He announced that he would immediately go into the Negro ghetto on Washington's Northwest Side to demand that stores close out of respect for Dr. King. Not surprisingly, Carmichael's efforts degenerated into looting by Negro youths later in the evening (though Stokely, for a time, tried to discourage it). Moreover, he was back in Washington's streets Friday morning leading a march which preceded waves of new violence.

The mobilization of Carmichael by a single phone call reinforces suspicions of Negro leaders who believe he is guided through his otherwise inexplicable shifts of strategy by unseen—and undetermined—forces. After returning several months ago from a long sojourn in Communist countries, he dropped his advocacy of violence for a calmer popular-front line couched in Leninist vocabulary. A few weeks ago, however, Carmichael abruptly switched back to advocating violence.

WHAT MAKES the source of Carmichael's tactical aberrations so frighteningly pertinent is that he may be the Negro filling the void left by Dr. King as the charismatic leader of the Negro masses.

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, King's successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), will maintain his martyred chief's principle of nonviolence, but neither he nor any of the other SCLC lieutenants can command national attention among the militant youths of the Nation.



Novak

Evans

Nor do any of the middle-aged, middle-class Negro leaders summoned to the White House on Friday by President Johnson. It is significant that when Negro youths took to Washington's streets Thursday night none of the established civil rights leaders were on hand. Only two prominent negroes were in the ghetto: Carmichael and Chuck Stone, former aide to Adam Clayton Powell and a preacher of political—not physical—Black Power.

Indeed, there are only two black leaders today nationally with the charisma to replace Dr. King. One is Powell—ailing, aging, embittered, self-exiled much of the time in the Caribbean. The other is Carmichael.

Moreover, Carmichael fits perfectly with the fierce new ghetto mood. Wherever militant Negro youths have gathered in recent weeks, there has been one subject: Guerrilla warfare. The militants claim that the department store fires in Chicago and New York began this war and grimly warn of more sophisticated anti-white assaults such as dynamiting power plants and poisoning water reservoirs.

EVEN WITH his unmatched prestige and spell-binding oratory, Dr. King had been losing ground of late among the ghetto militants. Carmichael obviously was waiting for Dr. King's Poor People's March on Washington later this month to fail, either by falling short of its dimly stated goals or by acquiescing in some unenforceable agreement with the Government. According to this plan, Carmichael then would nudge aside Dr. King for paramount Negro leadership and perhaps take over the March itself.

The tragic death of Dr. King not only moves up Carmichael's takeover

timetable but enormously strengthens his hand as a foe of nonviolence. Indeed, there is now an excellent chance that Carmichael and the militants will elbow the SCLC leaders out of running the March. The March might well then become something radically different from the nonviolent demonstration originally planned by Dr. King.

With this backdrop, Chuck Stone on Friday wrote his old boss, Adam Clayton Powell to come home and try to seize leadership of the angry black militants. Although Powell bitterly declared an end to nonviolence in his last U.S. lecture tour, the fact remains that he never has been the cause, purposely or otherwise, of racial violence.

It would be ironic should Powell, defrocked for personal peccadilloes by his congressional colleagues, turn black militants away from suicidal revolution. It would also be unlikely. More probably, white leaders who so often condemned Martin Luther King as an extremist now will have the pleasure of dealing with Stokely Carmichael.

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24 APR 1968

DAVID LAWRENCE

Who Hired Dr. King's Assassin?

Who hired the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.? This is the challenging question being discussed behind the scenes as the law enforcement agencies of the federal, state and local governments are combining their efforts to capture the fugitive.

Suspicion points in the direction of Castro's Cuba, where the Red Chinese brand of communism is popular. It relies heavily on terrorism, political bombings and guerrilla tactics. A small clique of criminals has been engaging in conspiracies to carry on these activities in other countries in this hemisphere.

Within the past three years there have been attempted assassinations in Brazil and Bolivia and actual assassinations in Venezuela and Guatemala. In each case, a high official or former official active in public affairs was the target.

The FBI on Monday night sent out an order to police in Florida to be on the lookout for and pick up Eric Starvo Galt, the prime suspect in the killing of Dr. King.

An exhaustive check of fingerprints shows that Galt is the same person as James Earl Ray, who escaped from the Missouri state penitentiary in April 1967. An examination of Ray's crime record—covering a number of years and imprisonment several times—gives the impression that he is not an overly intelligent individual. His fellow prisoners say he was fanatically eager to accumulate money by any means possible. He was the type of man who might readily

have been enticed by the prospect of being paid a large sum if he disposed of King.

It seems unlikely that any of the racial groups inside the United States would have taken the risk of hiring someone to kill the Negro minister, particularly when there are so many other leaders to carry on with even more intensity the campaign he started. The search for a motive, therefore, turns toward the international side.

What advantage would it be to the Communists, for example, to trigger Negro resentment by the killing of King and thus provoke disorders throughout the United States? Obviously, the assassination of one of the principal Negro leaders would cause deep emotion to be manifested and increase bitterness between the races. The Communists would look upon this as the fulfillment of one of their objectives.

The Red Chinese especially would like to see America in such great disorder that the government here would turn its attention from military operations in Vietnam and be compelled to concentrate on the home front.

Cuba as a base of operations is rather handy for the Communists. Their agents can come and go almost at will throughout the hemisphere. Several times in recent weeks planes have been hijacked over Florida and flown to Havana. Definite proof has been obtained that some of the troublemakers, detected in dif-

ferent Latin American countries, had come from Cuba and had been trained in provoking disorders. It is natural, therefore, for law enforcement agencies here to assume that the killer of King either has escaped to Cuba or is hiding in Florida in the hope of being smuggled to Havana.

A large amount of reward money, totaling more than \$100,000, has been offered for the capture of the assassin. Many people do not realize that a portion of the fund would go to anyone who furnished a clue which could lead to the capture of either Eric Starvo Galt or his fellow conspirators.

A small bit of information might prove very significant and result directly or indirectly in the arrest of the murderer. The wide publicity given the pictures of the suspected assassin is part of the effort to remind people who may have had some contact with the killer that the knowledge they possess could be of value in piecing together the story of what happened prior to the assassination.

A belief prevails here that Galt or Ray—whatever the name he uses—was not himself capable of planning the crime and that he must have had the guidance, if not the assistance, of other persons in a conspiracy. The general feeling now among those officials studying the case is that the killer was hired and was promised a large sum of money to perpetrate the crime.

NORTHERN
VIRGINIA SUN
20 APR 1968



Mr. Allen

Allen-Scott Report

Racism Aiding ... Communists

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
and PAUL SCOTT

If you want to get a faint idea of what is going on in America today, read two publications.

The first is the February 1968 edition of *Political Affairs*, the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, USA, which was published one month before the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders made their report.

The second is Bishop Fulton J. Sheen's book, "Communism and Conscience of the West," written in 1954, or 20 years ago. Bishop Sheen is now in Rochester, N.Y., and one of the great spiritual leaders of our times.

Both must be read carefully to grasp the magnitude of the events lighting up America's landscape today and to see where the current whirlwinds of history are carrying our great country.

Titled "The Battle for Black Liberation," the special issue of *Political Affairs* lays down the Communist party's line for 1968, calling for the creation of a new "People's Party."

Significantly, the new party is to be built on the same type of political coalition which Senator Robert Kennedy, D-N.Y., was trying to build with Dr. Martin Luther King before the latter's assassination in Memphis last week.

This powerful political coalition is to consist of anti-war, Negro, student, and civil rights groups, the newly organized poor, and radical liberals from the present Democrat and Republican parties.

As outlined for party leaders in a series of articles published in their official journal in February, the new party is to be built upon the radical crisis now consuming parts of America.

"The coming to power of such a new party is a prerequisite to radically change our foreign policy, eliminate the ultra-right danger and begin the reconstruction of our economy and social life," the party's publication states. "It is the condition for making some radical changes in the Negro's position in our society. A government based on the rule of racism can only be a monopoly in its

policy and must be prepared to take all the necessary measures to curb the power of big business over the life of the country."

The important role of Negroes in the new party is spelled out by the Communist party's journal, as follows:

"The objective should be to unite the black communities politically, and to make the full use of their strategic position in our cities. From such positions of strength they can, in alliance with other minorities and progressive sections of the white population, struggle effectively for unprecedented new levels of Negro representation and, thereby, drastically alter political relationships in the country."

"Through united action, an effective fight can be waged for black control of black communities, for federal, state and city responsibility to provide billions for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the black communities, placing them on a par with the rest of the nation."

"To inspire the struggles of today, black communities should be united in commemorating our black heroes, among them Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (an admitted Communist) and former New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis . . .

"But even with all these changes, the Negro will not be truly free and equal. This will require a new system which not only restricts monopoly but does away with capitalism as such."

As if the party's braintrust had an advance copy of the report prepared by the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, their own journal (appearing a month before the commission's

report was released) charged that white racism was the main cause of the present big city crises. It states:

"This central problem, and the main challenge for us, is the task of winning greater number of white Americans to the struggle for Negro freedom, the task of burning out the influence of racism among white Americans."

"The winning of this struggle is key to Negro-white unity. We

can achieve such unity only to the extent that we accomplish this task."

Red party leaders are being instructed to caution black militants not to touch off "armed uprisings" in cities on their own unless their actions are coupled to follow-up programs of social action.

The Communist party journal warns:

"Armed uprisings for such objectives cannot be undertaken successfully by the black communities alone. . . They require power allies, in the ranks of the working class — white and black."

"We believe that concentration of terroristic actions which are not based upon a program aimed at improving the conditions of life for the masses, and which do not receive the support of the people, are adventurous, provocative and politically irresponsible. Inviting reprisals against the black community. . .

"Whether the right to violence should be exercised is determined by time, place and circumstances and by a sober estimate of the concrete situation which prevails at the moment."

The two main targets singled out for attack by the Communist party are Congress and the White House.

In a chapter titled, "The Re-Insurgents of Violence," the party's hate-filled publication charges:

"They (not explained) point to the real instigators of the violence that has erupted in cities — the men who sit in the White House and in the halls of Congress."

"The task ahead is: how make the most effective use of every position gained, how to even the utmost skill in rallying to our struggle and in isolating our enemies (Congress, the White House, and all anti-Communists). It is in this spirit that the question of armed struggle should be seriously considered."

All Communist party authorities and their hidden agents are being urged to advocate, help organize, and take important positions in a massive united front.

The objective of this unity drive according to the red journal, is to drastically change the nation's priorities from the Vietnam war to social action programs in the U.S. It contends: "More and more Americans, white as well as Negro, have come to recognize the interrelation of these crises: the ghetto our cities, and the war in Vietnam."

"An irresistible force can be brought into being by uniting the mass of Americans to fight for the resolution of all three crises."

It is toward the development of this irresistible force that black and white progressives, especially revolutionaries, should bend their efforts. That requires the speedy ending of the war in Vietnam.

"To achieve such unity in struggle, it is incumbent upon white progressives and revolutionaries to conduct a consistent and courageous battle against racism in their own communities, shops, offices and schools."

"This struggle . . . does not only grant trials but great opportunities. Both aspects of the present situation have to be grasped. More, they have to be acted upon, and acted upon unitedly, in time to make the 1968 elections the arena for great and victorious struggles."

16 APR 1968



Mr. Allen

Allen-Scott Report

Next Two Weeks Are Critical

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
and PAUL SCOTT

The coming ten days to two weeks could be the most critical in American history.

Unless there is a last minute switch in the Communist timetable, this is the target period which the Kremlin has set for massive new violence and disruption in American cities.

Only the presence of federal troops and national guardmen may head off the brewing trouble.

Most likely objective of the Kremlin this time could be the vast U.S. postal system and the millions in federal income tax returns, checks, and money orders that fool the mails during this period.

In the final rush to beat the deadline, American taxpayers coughed the mails with more than \$20 billion that the Internal Revenue Service picked up and recorded from April 15-20.

Although the famous motto inscribed on the U. S. Post Office here boasts that "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," it is anybody's guess whether the mails would go through if the nation's main postoffices were assaulted and firebombed, as many business areas were, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

While numerous delays in delivering the mail occurred in the big cities during the riots, the mail eventually got through. As if "soul brothers" were written on the buildings, none of the post offices was hit during the "first round" of the organized firebombings that shocked more than 115 of the nation's cities.

Arrest records forwarded to the Justice Department show that more than 100 of the thousands arrested during the riots throughout the country were Post Office employees.

Since more than 30 per cent of the nation's mail is handled in only 33 post offices in the large cities, the destruction of the U.S. postal system and the millions of income tax returns could bring on a temporary financial catastrophe and serious problem for the federal government.

As reported in an earlier column, the Communist-infiltrated Students For a Democratic Society, in a series of meetings throughout the U. S., have laid plans for 10 days of violence and disruption in major American cities from April 21 to 31.

The ambitious plans of these campus hotshots might seem a little fanciful except for recent events. Also, "Firebomb" — their slogan — calls for the beginning of a coordinated national program to "destroy and recreate" the country.

These critical days could face the start of the Washington invasion by the followers of the late Dr. King. April 22 was the original date, since postponed "a week or two."

Before his assassination, King himself had threatened "massive demonstration of Washington and organized demonstrations to 'destroy the functioning' of other major cities including Chicago, New York, and Miami.

"We are going to the seat of government," King said, "not begging but demanding. We are willing if necessary to fill up the jails of Washington and surrounding communities."

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, successor to King, has announced that he plans to carry on the Washington invasion as originally planned by King and other members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

As this crisis period begins, there is growing evidence the Kremlin is flooding this country with millions of dollars in local units can buy the services of black militants, teenagers, and others.

Testifying behind closed doors before the House Appropriations subcommittee, which handles funds for the FBI, Director J. Edgar Hoover told the startled legislators that in recent years the Kremlin had pumped more than \$5 million into the U. S.

Another high-placed government security official stated that Hoover's estimate "is a very conservative one." "The Kremlin has sent that much money into the U. S. in the past 12 months to ignite the present revolution," he charged.

Significantly, Chicago police reported to the FBI last week that arrested rioters in that city had amazingly well-lined pockets. A total of \$85,000 was found on 2,600 prisoners, according to the Chicago police report. "On an average, adults carried between \$50 and \$200 and juveniles somewhat more than \$100. Much of the money was in brand new U.S. \$20 bills.

Government security officials report that Communist funds, agents, and instructions for arming "dozens of types of firebombs" have, in recent months, come into the U. S. via Canada.

To complicate the present crisis still further, telephone work is being refused to strike April 19 in many parts of the country unless Bell System companies meet their wage demands. This strike, originally set for April 12, was postponed because of King's assassination.

Post Office Probe — Rep. Robert N. C. Nix, D-Pa., believes that Congress may be paving the way for government-wide strikes, if it decides to turn the Post Office Department into a government-owned corporation.

If its postal operations subcommittee expects to hold hearings on proposals to turn the 750,000-man operation into something like the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Outgoing Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien suggested the idea, but wasn't able to muster any strong support in Congress. A presidential panel has studied the proposal for nearly a year and will tell President Johnson what it thinks very soon.

Nix recently warned members of his subcommittee to be very careful in considering the corporation proposal. The government forbids strikes by employees. And most government employee unions have renounced the right to strike. But, Nix says, things could change under a corporation.



Mr. Allen

Allen-Scott Report

Stokely Grabbing: For King's Men

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
and PAUL SCOTT

Stokely Carmichael, fiery advocate of racial revolution, bloodshed and destruction "to bring this country to its knees," is making a vigorous grab for control of the late Dr. Martin Luther King's "poor people's march" on Washington.

Actively asking and abetting this attempted undercover power grab are leading Black Power and allied leftist elements, foremost among them:

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), with close Communist ties and formerly headed by Carmichael; the Communist-front W.E.B. DuBois Clubs; the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), headed by Floyd McKissick, and Black Panthers, militant nationalist organization. Also, reputedly, the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a highly secret extremist group with Chinese Communist orientation, that preaches urban guerrilla warfare to achieve its goal — overthrow of the U. S. government, and rule by Negroes along Chinese Communist lines.

Carmichael and Max Stanford, field chairman of RAM, have long worked closely together. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told a House Appropriations Subcommittee, "In espousing his philosophy of Black Power, Carmichael has been in frequent contact with Stanford, and has afforded the latter assistance and guidance in forming a Black Panther Party in New York City."

Primary aims of the covert scheme to gain Black Power control of the "poor people's march" are:

(1) Stage a series of turbulent propaganda demonstrations and disturbances in the capital ostensibly to "force" Congress to enact far-reaching multi-billion dollar job-creating and urban renewal legislation; (2) establish Carmichael as a powerful Negro spokesman to enable him to wield influential political pressure in this year's momentous national elections.

In the backstage maneuvering and jockeying, Carmichael and his Black Power cohorts are making much of the fact that he conferred several times with Dr. King, on "march" plans.

Apparently the idea is to create the impression that Carmichael was one of King's lieutenants in organizing this project.

As a consequence of the undercover grab for control by the Black Power militants and the greatly intensified doubts of moderate Negro leaders about the advisability of the "march," its future is very dubious.

Even before King's death, prominent moderates voiced strong misgivings, among them Whitney Young, head of the National Urban League; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP; Clarence Mitchell Jr., director of the NAACP headquarters in Washington; and Bayard Rustin, organizer of the 1962 civil rights march on Washington.

Early this week, after the outbreak of rioting, looting and fire-bombing in Washington and other cities, Rustin declared, "These violent disturbances make it extremely questionable whether any good can come from a large-scale nonviolent undertaking as envisioned by Dr. King. Highly disturbing complications have developed that directly threaten its success."

C. Sumner ("Chuck") Stone, former administrative assistant of Adam Clayton Powell, reportedly favors staging a "poor people's march" and advising Carmichael and other Black Power leaders on tactics and plans.

Also in close touch with Carmichael is James Forman, international director of SNCC with pronounced leftist ties. Forman is credited as being the most powerful figure in SNCC and the mentor of both Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, present head of SNCC, who is in federal confinement on a series of charges.

Forman's viewpoint and ideological ties are graphically revealed in a speech at the Western Regional Black Youth Conference in Los Angeles last November. The talk was reported in full in the January 7, 1968,

issue of the communist *The Worker*. Speaking as a top SNCC official, Forman stressed the following points:

"The linking of all militants in a conspiracy for protection against the FBI, CIA and congressional investigating committees; and the establishment of black nationalist 'inner city' newspapers to carry the black nationalist message in view of the hostile attitude of the daily press."

Carmichael followed this talk with an extended interview along the same line to Mario Rodriguez, editor of *SUCCESS EVENTS*, while attending the conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization in Cuba as the guest of Fidel Castro. Highlights of his remarks were:

"We (Black Power) want power not only to control the wealth within our community but to divide up this wealth according to the needs of each community. We don't want to establish a black capitalist system; on the contrary, we want to destroy capitalism economically because this system always goes hand in hand with racism and exploitation."

"At present, in order not to

divide those participating in the struggle for the demands of the black race, we support a united front. But the time will come very soon when there will be no reason to discuss and nothing to discuss and then we will simply eliminate all those who put obstacles in the way of the real liberation of the black people."

"We are moving towards guerrilla warfare in the United States. We are going to develop urban guerrilla warfare and we are going to beat them (the whites) in this field because there is one thing they do not have; their men don't want to fight what they call guerrilla warfare, which is really hand-to-hand combat. You see, their men are cowards. White America is the most cowardly nation in the world."

"The question is simply when to employ urban guerrilla warfare. It is the only means by which we can win in the United States because they cannot use bombs against us, since we are inside their country. They will have to fight us hand-to-hand and we will defeat them."

Continued

Deep in a bombastic talk about hard combat, Car. mical is constantly surrounded by heavily-armed guards. To avoid arrest for possessing unauthorized weapons, he personally does not carry a gun. But he is always careful to have plenty of them handy around him.

Sleeping Beauty — Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson's pet highway beautification program is gone with the wind as far as this Congress is concerned — and probably for good.

Shelved in the House Rules Committee since last September and without the slightest prospect of being resurrected is a Senate-passed bill authorizing another \$5 million to continue this once much-glorified project. Graphically illustrative of the doleful plight of the long-stalled measure is that even the First Lady has stopped talking about it.

There is potent reason for her unhappy silence and the Rules Committee's inaction.

A recent head count by House Democratic leaders revealed that if the bill could somehow be brought before the full chamber it would be defeated by a bipartisan majority of at least 150. Facing this kind of stinging rebuff, the leaders hastily dropped the matter.

Two factors are the cause of this sad fate of Mrs. Johnson's pet beautification program.

One is the strong demand for economy in government spending and elimination of "luxury" and other "non-essential" outlays. The second is the powerful opposition of the billboard industry which strenuously opposed original legislation enacted in 1956.

The industry argues that more large-scale federal spending to eliminate outdoor advertising will wipe out thousands of jobs throughout the country.

The previous Congress voted \$150,750,000 to be allocated among the states for highway beautification. Most of this activity has been in landscaping, establishing roadside rest areas and coping with unsightly junk yards. So far, only 13 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have formulated billboard control.

Initially, the states were given until January 1, 1958, to adopt outdoor advertising curbs or lose 10 per cent of their highway construction aid. But uncertainty and controversy over the implementation of the law compelled the Transportation Department to extend the compliance deadline to January 1, 1959.

Of the original beautification funds, the Bureau of Roads has only around \$1 million left. But despite the virtually non-existent prospects of getting more money, bureau officials remain optimistic.

"As long as the law remains on the books," says one, "we will continue to encourage the states to enact beautification programs that can be implemented when federal funds are available. We are fully aware that many serious fiscal problems face the nation and Congress, so while we deeply regret the apparent loss of this authorizing legislation, we are not giving up. Basically, Mrs. Johnson's idea is too sound and desirable to be abandoned. Sooner or later it will again come into its own."

Flashes — COPE, political arm of the AFL-CIO, will throw its weight and substantial financial resources behind Vice President Hubert Humphrey in his soon-to-be-announced campaign for the Democratic nomination. Indicative of this significant labor backing, the Indiana AFL-CIO executive committee, at a meeting next week, will endorse the favorite son candidacy of Governor Branigin, who agreed to run at the request of President Johnson. Polls indicate Branigin is leading both Senators Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy — in their first direct confrontation. . . . McCarthyites are claiming he is privately favored by Senator J. William Fulbright, vociferous "peace" chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. According to them, the Arkansan is saying that if McCarthy is nominated, he would carry that state . . .

24 APR 1968

DAVID LAWRENCE

Who Hired Dr. King's Assassin?

Who hired the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.? This is the challenging question being discussed behind the scenes as the law enforcement agencies of the federal, state and local governments are combining their efforts to capture the fugitive.

Suspicion points in the direction of Castro's Cuba, where the Red Chinese brand of communism is popular. It relies heavily on terrorism, political bombings and guerrilla tactics. A small clique of criminals has been engaging in conspiracies to carry on these activities in other countries in this hemisphere.

Within the past three years there have been attempted assassinations in Brazil and Bolivia and actual assassinations in Venezuela and Guatemala. In each case, a high official or former official active in public affairs was the target.

The FBI on Monday night sent out an order to police in Florida to be on the lookout for and pick up Eric Starvo Galt, the prime suspect in the killing of Dr. King.

An exhaustive check of fingerprints shows that Galt is the same person as James Earl Ray, who escaped from the Missouri state penitentiary in April 1967. An examination of Ray's crime record—covering a number of years and imprisonment several times—gives the impression that he is not an overly intelligent individual. His fellow prisoners say he was fanatically eager to accumulate money by any means possible. He was the type of man who might readily

have been enticed by the prospect of being paid a large sum if he disposed of King.

It seems unlikely that any of the racial groups inside the United States would have taken the risk of hiring someone to kill the Negro minister, particularly when there are so many other leaders to carry on with even more intensity the campaign he started. The search for a motive, therefore, turns toward the international side.

What advantage would it be to the Communists, for example, to trigger Negro resentment by the killing of King and thus provoke disorders throughout the United States? Obviously, the assassination of one of the principal Negro leaders would cause deep emotion to be manifested and increase bitterness between the races. The Communists would look upon this as the fulfillment of one of their objectives.

The Red Chinese especially would like to see America in such great disorder that the government here would turn its attention from military operations in Vietnam and be compelled to concentrate on the home front.

Cuba as a base of operations is rather handy for the Communists. Their agents can come and go almost at will throughout the hemisphere. Several times in recent weeks planes have been hijacked over Florida and flown to Havana. Definite proof has been obtained that some of the troublemakers, detected in dif-

ferent Latin American countries, had come from Cuba and had been trained in provoking disorders. It is natural, therefore, for law enforcement agencies here to assume that the killer of King either has escaped to Cuba or is hiding in Florida in the hope of being smuggled to Havana.

A large amount of reward money, totaling more than \$100,000, has been offered for the capture of the assassin. Many people do not realize that a portion of the fund would go to anyone who furnished a clue which could lead to the capture of either Eric Starvo Galt or his fellow conspirators.

A small bit of information might prove very significant and result directly or indirectly in the arrest of the murderer. The wide publicity given the pictures of the suspected assassin is part of the effort to remind people who may have had some contact with the killer that the knowledge they possess could be of value in piecing together the story of what happened prior to the assassination.

A belief prevails here that Galt or Ray—whatever the name he uses—was not himself capable of planning the crime and that he must have had the guidance, if not the assistance, of other persons in a conspiracy. The general feeling now among those officials studying the case is that the killer was hired and was promised a large sum of money to perpetrate the crime.

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